FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1844. [NO. 1395.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

☞The Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock, for the transaction of public business.
J. McLAURIN, Ch'k.
Feb. 19.

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.
For terms apply to
JACKSON JOHNSON.
Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Matilda, by Eugene Sue, 3 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Dunoyer, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete, 50. Willis's Poems, 124. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book, 25. Whig Almanac, 12½. Moffat's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.
Just received by E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!

$50,000, $30,000, $15,000, 75 Prizes of $1,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 2, 1844.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital	$50 000	1 Prize of	$3 000
1 Prize of	30 000	3 Prizes of	1 750
1 do	15,000	75 do	1,000
1 do	10 000	75 do	500
1 do	8 000	125 do	400
1 do	6 000	130 do	200
1 do	4 939	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Whole Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $200 00
Ditto ditto 26 half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 26 eighth do 25 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 9 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 9, 1844.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000	20 Prizes of	$2,000
1 do	12 500	20 do	1,000
1 do	6,000	50 do	500
1 do	4,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter ditto 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 10 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 16, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000	10 Prizes of	$2,000
1 do	10,000	10 do	500
1 do	4,000	10 do	400
1 do	3,000	&c.	&c.

12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 22 whole Tickets $110 00
Ditto ditto 22 half ditto 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 quarter ditto 27 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 11, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 23, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 do	10,000	100 do	1,003
1 do	5,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 32 50

6 capitals of $10,000, amounting to $60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 12, for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, March 30, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

6 Prizes of	$10,000	25 Prizes of	$1,000
1 do	3,500	53 do	400
1 do	2,340	200 do	200
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter ditto 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-td-pd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Mr. Barth. Crawly, Mr. —— Boatwright, Mr. —— Brandon.

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that I have filed a Schedule with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, of all my effects, and intend, at the Spring Term 1844 of the said Superior Court of Law, to make application for the benefit of the several Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, at which time and place, as you severally claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend if you think proper and object: And you, not being inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent residing here, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to Act of Assembly.
Yours respectfully,
ANGUS McLEAN.
February 15, 1844. 94-6wpd

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 20, 1844.

SODA FOUNTAINS.

A FEW SODA FOUNTAINS, new and complete, with all the Apparatus, price $60, for sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Feb'y 20. 94-tf

POUDRETTE.

The Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle will receive orders for POUDRETTE, manufactured by the New York Poudrette Company. The article manufactured by this Company is of the best quality. It will be delivered in Wilmington at the New York price; freight additional. A lot is expected in a few days.
Feb'y 14, 1844. 94-3w

STOLEN,

FROM my stable, in Marlborough District, S. C., on the night of the 15th inst., a heavy built low bay Mare, three feet a little white, a small wart near the point of the right shoulder, a star in the forehead, with a blaze running down rather to one side of the nose; about 6 years old, in tolerable order. A reasonable reward will be paid for her recovery. Any information addressed to me at Brightsville, S. C., will be thankfully received.
THOMAS BRIGMAN.
Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-2wpd

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles from New Haven, and two miles from the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 *per annum*, payable half yearly *in advance;* and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.
C. W. EVEREST, Hamden, Ct.

Reference may be made to

Rt. Rev. Dr. Brownell, Rev. Dr. Totten, Rev. Geo. Burgess, and Geo. Sumner, M. D., Hartford, Ct.
Jacob D. Walter and J. M. Mansfield, Esqs., Hamden, Ct.
Rev. Dr. Croswell, Rev. A. B. Chapin, and P. A. Jewett, M. D., New Haven, Ct.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Eastburn and A. B. Ely, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. E. J. Mallett, Provid nce, R. I.
H. Greeley, J. Winchester, Park Benjamin, and Haynes Lord, Esqs., New York City.
Rev. Dr. Dorr, Philadelphia.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
L. Mallett, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

The next session will commence the first Monday in May next.
Hamden, Feb'y 1, 1844. 94

FOR SALE.

25 BBLS. HYDRAULIC LIME,
10 do. Roman Cement,
10 do. calcined Plaster,
100 do. Thomastown Lime,
10 do. rotten Plaster for Manure,
100 bushels Hair, for plastering uses,
100,000 BRICK;

All of which I am desirous to exchange for cash. I am also ready to attend to any work in my line, as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, either in Fayetteville or elsewhere.

The subscriber will be found at his shop, nearly opposite the State Bank.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1844. 93-5w

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.
by D. McLAURIN.
February 7, 1844. 92-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind foot white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.
ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.
Fayetteville, February 6. 92-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.
E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan. 10, 1844.

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of March next, (it being the first Monday in the month,) at 12 M., the following Tracts of LAND, 1600 Acres in 7 Tracts, formerly the property of John McAlister, deceased.

290, the Home Place; 50 West side of Cape Fear, joining John McNeill and others; one Tract joining John C. Williams and others; one Tract on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera; the others adjoining the Home Place.

TERMS.—Six months' credit upon bond an good security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Jan'y 22, 1844. 90ts

LAW SCHOOL

In Harvard University.

THE SPRING TERM of this School will commence on February 23, 1844.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the Bar in any of the United States, and also a systematic course of studies in commercial jurisprudence, for those who intend to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile business and pursuits. The course of instruction for gentlemen intended for the Bar embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Common Law, which are common to all the United States, with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence. The course of instruction for gentlemen intended for the mercantile profession is more limited, and embraces the principal branches only of Commercial Jurisprudence, to-wit: The Law of Agency, of Partnership, of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, of Insurance, of Shipping, Navigation, and other Maritime concerns, and of Sales, and, if the student desire it, also of Constitutional Law. No public instruction is given in the local or peculiar municipal jurisprudence of any particular State; but the students are assisted by the Professors, as occasion may require, in their private study of the law and practice peculiar to their own States. The active labors of instruction are shared equally by Mr. Justice Story, who is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and by Mr. Greenleaf, Royal Professor of Law, who has the immediate direction and superintendence of the Law School.

No examination and no particular course of previous study are necessary for admission; but the student is expected to produce testimonials of a good moral character. He also gives a bond in the sum of $200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of College dues; or deposites, at his election, $150 with the Steward, at the commencement of each term.

Students may enter the school in any stage of their professional studies or mercantile pursuits.—But they are advised to enter at the beginning of those studies, rather than at a later period, as the most useful to themselves. They may also select what particular studies they will pursue.

The fees are at the rates of $50 a term, and $25 for half or any lesser fraction of a term; for which sum, without any additional charge, students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law Library, containing upwards of 7,500 volumes, the College Library, and the text-books: and they are admitted free to all the public lectures in the University.—They may also study any foreign language taught in the University for $10 per annum. The price of board varies from $2 25 to $3 50 per week, and of room rent from 75 cents to $1 25 per week. Fuel, prepared for use, is furnished at cost, by the Steward, if the students desire it.

The Academical year, which commences on the Friday after the fourth Wednesday in August, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, with a vacation of six weeks at the end of each term.

All students who have pursued their studies in the Law School for three terms, or eighteen months, or who, after having been admitted to the Bar, have pursued their studies in the Law School for one year, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 12, 1844. 92-4w

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-'5-'6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by
Jan'y 20. E. J. HALE.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Mr. Calhoun and the Presidency.—The Pendleton *Messenger* makes the following respecting the position of Mr. Calhoun.

"We observe that Mr. Calhoun is spoken of in most of the papers which have published the address, as having withdrawn himself as a candidate for the Presidency. We think this is incorrect, at any rate not warranted by the address. Mr. Calhoun did not place himself in that position. He was nominated by his friends for an office, which, according to his declared opinion was neither to be solicited nor declined. He refused in his address, to abide the decision of a packed Convention. But he cannot *withdraw* from a position he never assumed. It is for those who placed him there to withdraw him or not—to give him their support or to transfer it to another. We believe this will be determined by circumstances hereafter to become known. If we can advance the cause for which we have been contending, or the principles of which we have regarded Mr. Calhoun as the ablest supporter, and for his support of which we were his advocates, by transferring our votes to another, it will be sound policy, and no abandonment of principle to do so. But "under no circumstances whatever," can we support any man who is opposed to our doctrines, and whose friends in Congress prove by their votes that they are so opposed. Better will it be—far better for South Carolina to rally around her favorite son, even if she rallies alone—to take no part in the scramble for office, where parties are not divided by principles, but by thirst for power—and if the system of monopoly and plunder is to be fastened on us, it cannot then be said that we aided in the deed."

Mr. Calhoun.—The New York Republic, General Green's paper, alluding to the Globe's declaration that Mr. Calhoun will support Mr. Van Buren, says:

"We assert upon better authority than any person now in Washington can have, that no one is authorized by Mr. Calhoun to give such an assurance."

Liberal Legacies.—The following legacies have been left by Israel Munson, a worthy citizen of Boston, who died on Friday week, at an advanced age:

Massachusetts General Hospital	$20,000
Harvard College	15,000
Yale College	15,000
Yale Medical School	5,000
Blind Asylum	4,000
Farm School	3,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary	3,000
Retreat at Hartford	5,000
Total	$70,000

The Louisville Journal, in noticing the fact, that McConnell, the rowdy mem[ber] of Congress from Alabam[a] had be[en] pelled from the Theatre [in] and blackguardism [while] to retain his seat [in] "this shows that th[e] cent establishment [in] Ve agree with the Lo[uisville]

Coroner's [Inquest.] The [Coroner] called to view the body [of a] s[lave] perty of Wesley Jones, Esq. [who] dead on his plantation. The [Coroner's] Jury was, that he "came to [his] consequence of the excessive [use] procured at some of those pests [of] the grogshops of Raleigh."
Raleigh Re[gister]

ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

WHERE ARE THE BEST SHEEP-WALKS IN THE UNITED STATES?

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Having been recently called upon to Americanise a popular English work on the *Diseases of Cattle and Sheep*, to be shortly published by *Lea & Blanchard*, my attention has been given to the subject in the broader aspect of sheep *husbandry* generally, as it exists in the United States. A slight examination of it leads me to think that the investment and distribution of capital and labor in reference to that branch of American industry is in a great measure misplaced, not to say unnatural. Can it be that the snow-clad regions of the North, where the feeding season lasts five months in the year, and where the price of land is so high, should constitute the most eligible sheep-walks to supply our large cities with mutton, and our rising manufactories with wool, in preference to the slopes and table-lands of the mountains in the Middle and Southern States, and the prairies of the West, where land is so cheap and pasturage almost perennial?

Addressing some inquiries, as you will see, to the Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, as to the natural advantages of the mountainous portions of that State for rearing sheep and wool, I have been promptly favored with an answer, which, though written under circumstances not allowing the fullest development, is yet highly interesting, and, as it seems to me, worthy of general circulation. Therein, we have opened to our view, in one of the glorious "old thirteen," a district of *terra incognita* unsurpassed in salubrity, peculiarly adapted to the constitution of sheep, according to all experience and observation, where land is very low in price and of remarkable capacity for the production of the grasses, grains, and roots which form the basis of sheep husbandry in countries where it is most prosperous.

For a more detailed view of the subject in all its bearings as to the characteristics of the various breeds, management, &c., reference is made to the forthcoming work already alluded to, which will embrace the letters here sent for your country paper; sent in advance of its publication. You will observe that the district of country described by Mr. Clingman has the advantage of possessing unbounded water-power, for manufacturing machinery, while it is surrounded by States that are great consumers of woollen manufactures, depending now for their supplies on either New or Old England. A company has just been formed in Boston to invest another million of dollars in the manufacture of mousselines, a branch of manufacture new in this country, and demanding the coarser kinds of long-combed wool, which are accordingly already coming into greater demand.
J. S. SKINNER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 3, 1844.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 30th ultimo was received a day or two since, and I now avail myself of the very first opportunity to answer it. I do so most cheerfully, because, in the first place, I am happy to have it in my power to gratify in any manner one who has done so much as yourself to diffuse correct information on subjects most important to the agriculture of the country; and, secondly, because I feel a deep interest in the subject to which your inquiries are directed.

You state that you have directed some attention to the sheep husbandry of the U. States, in the course of which it has occurred to you that the people of the mountain regions of North Carolina, and some of the other Southern States, have not availed themselves sufficiently of their natural advantages for the production of sheep. Being myself well acquainted with the Western section of North Carolina, I may perhaps be able to give you most of the information you desire. As you have directed several of your inquiries to the county of Yancey, (I presume from the fact, well known to you, that it contains the highest mountains in any of the United States,) I will, in the first place, turn my attention to that county. First, as to its elevation. Dr. Mitchell, of our University, ascertained that the bed of Tar river, the largest stream in the county, and at a ford near its centre, was about twenty-two hundred feet above the level of the ocean. Burnsville, the seat of the court house, he found to be between 2,800 and 2,900 feet above it. The general level of the county is, of course, much above this elevation. In fact, a number of the mountain summits rise above the height of six thousand feet. The climate is delightfully cool during the summer: in fact there are very few places in the county where the thermometer rises above 80° on the hottest day. An intelligent gentleman who passed a summer in the northern part of the county (rather the more elevated portion of it) informed me that the thermometer did not rise on the hottest days above 76°.

You ask, in the next place, if the surface of the ground is so much covered with rocks as to render it unfit for pasture? The reverse is the fact; no portion of the county that I have passed over is too rocky for cultivation, and in many sections of the county one may travel miles without seeing a single stone. It is only about the tops of the higher mountains that rocky precipices are to be found. A large portion of the surface of the county is a sort of elevated table-land, *undulating*, but seldom too broken for cultivation. Even as one ascends the higher mountains, he will find occasionally on their sides flats of level land containing several hundred acres in a body. The top of the Roan (the highest mountain in the county except the Black) is covered by a prairie for ten miles, which affords a rich pasture during the greater part of the year. The ascent of it is so gradual that persons ride to the top on horseback from almost any direction. The same may be said of many of the other mountains. The soil of the country generally is uncommonly fertile, producing with tolerable cultivation abundant crops. What seems extraordinary to a stranger, is the fact that the soil becomes more fertile as one ascends the mountains. The summits of Roan, the Black, the Bald, and other mountains of elevation even of five or six thousand feet above the sea, are covered with a deep rich vegetable mould, so soft that even in very dry weather often sinks to the knee. The fact that the soil is frequently more fertile as one ascends the mountains is attributable to the circumstance that the higher portions are more commonly covered with clouds, and the vegetable matter being thus kept in a cool moist state while decaying, is incorporated to a greater degree with the surface of the earth, just as it is usually found that the north side of a hill is richer than the portion most exposed to the action of the sun's rays. The sides of the mountains, the timber being generally large, with little undergrowth and brushwood, are peculiarly fitted for pasture grounds, and the vegetation is in many places as luxuriant as it is in the rich savanna of the low country.

The soil of every part of the county is not only favorable to the production of grain, but is peculiarly fitted for grasses. Timothy is supposed to make the largest yield, two tons of hay being easily produced on an acre, but herds-grass, or red-top, and clover, succeed equally well; blue-grass has not been much tried, but is said to do remarkably well. A friend showed me several spears which he informed me were produced in the northern part of the county, and which by measurement were found to exceed seventy inches in length; oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, &c. are produced in the greatest abundance.

With respect to the prices of land, I can assure you that large bodies of uncleared rich land, most of which might be cultivated, have been sold at prices varying from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per acre. Any quantity of land favorable for sheep-walks might be procured in any section of the county at prices varying from one to ten dollars per acre.

The few sheep that exist in the county thrive remarkably well, and are sometimes permitted to run at large during the winter without being fed and without suffering. As the number kept by any individual is not large enough to justify the employment of a shepherd to take care of them, they are not unfrequently destroyed by vicious dogs, and more rarely by wolves, which have not yet been entirely exterminated.

I have been somewhat prolix in my observations on this county, because some of your inquiries were directed particularly to it, and because most of what I have said of Yancey is true of the other counties west of the Blue Ridge. Haywood has about the same elevation and climate of Yancey. The mountains are rather more steep and the valleys somewhat broader; the soil generally not quite so deep, but very productive, especially in grasses. In some sections of the county, however, the soil is equal to the best I have seen.

Buncombe and Henderson are rather less elevated—Ashville and Hendersonville, the county towns, being each about 2,200 feet above the sea. The climate is much the same, but a very little warmer. The more broken portions of these counties resemble much the mountainous parts of Yancey and Haywood, but they contain much more level land. Indeed the greater portion of Henderson is quite level. It contains much swamp land, which, when cleared, with very little if any drainage, produces very fine crops of herds grass. Portions of Macon and Cherokee counties are quite as favorable, both as to climate and soil, as those above described. I would advert particularly to the Valley of the Nantahalah, in Macon, and of Cheoh, in Cherokee. In either, for a comparatively trifling price, some ten or fifteen miles square could be procured, all of which would be rich, and the major part sufficiently level for cultivation, and especially fitted, as their natural meadows indicate, for the production of grass.

In conclusion, I may say that, as far as my limited knowledge of such matters authorizes me to speak, I am satisfied that there is no region that is more favorable to the production of sheep than much of the country I have described. It is every where healthy and well watered. I may add, too, that there is water-power enough in the different counties composing my Congressional district to move more machinery than human labor can ever place there—enough perhaps to move all now existing in the Union. It is also a rich mineral region. The gold mines are worked now to a considerable extent. The best ores of iron are found in great abundance in many places; copper, lead, and other valuable minerals exist. That must one day become the great manufacturing region of the South. I doubt if capital could be used more advantageously in any part of the Union than in that section.

For a number of years past the value of the live stock, (as ascertained from books of the Turnpike Company) that is driven through Buncombe county is from two to three millions of dollars. Most of this stock comes from Kentucky and Ohio, and when it has reached Ashville it has travelled half its journey to the more distant parts of the Southern market, viz. Charleston and Savanah. The citizens of my district, therefore, can get their live stock into the planting States south of us at one half the expense which those of Kentucky and Ohio are obliged to incur. Not only sheep, but hogs, horses, mules, and horned cattle can be produced in many portions of my district as cheaply as in those two States. This must ere long become the great manufacturing region of the South, &c.

Slavery is, as you say, a great *bugbear*, perhaps, at a distance; but I doubt if any individual from the North, who should reside a single year in that country, whatever might be his opinions in relation to the institution itself, would find the slightest injury or inconvenience result to him individually. It is true, however, that the number of slaves in those counties is very small in proportion to the whole population.

I have thus, sir, hastily endeavored to comply with your request, because you state that you would like to have the information at once. Should you find my sketch of the region a very unsatisfactory and imperfect one, I hope you will do me the favor to remember that the desk of a member during a debate is not the most favorable position for writing an essay.

With very great respect, yours,
T. L. CLINGMAN.
J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Manufacturing in South Carolina.—A letter which we have seen, from a gentleman of high standing in the upper part of the State, says—"I do not know whether I have before stated, that Mr. James Edward Calhoun has sold his lands in Abbeville District, to an English manufacturing company, for $60,000—it is said they wield a capital of many millions, and are to remove a large portion of it to this country—so much for the tariff."—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. Warren, of Frostburg, Maryland, sold, a few days ago, to a gentleman of Cumberland, a hog, three years old, weighing upwards of nine hundred pounds, for one hundred dollars—upon conditions, however, that Henry Clay, the great statesman of the west, be elevated to the Presidential Chair, and if not, he is to receive nothing for the hog. Mr. Warren is a good Whig and is certain to receive his one hundred dollars.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE
TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to this Convention, pursuant to previous notice, convened in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday, 22d February, at 3 o'clock P. M. On motion of Col. Sam'l T. Hawley, H. Leete, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. W. Blake appointed Secretary.

The Convention was opened by Prayer from the Rev. J. B. Anthony;—when, on motion of Hon. H. Potter, the Secretary called the names of the Delegates appointed from the several Societies, when the following persons answered to their names, viz:—

From Fayetteville.—Rev. S. Colton, Jno. H. Cook, S. T. Hawley, E. J. Clark, J. H. Hawley, Hon. H. Potter, S. G. Smith, Neill Smith, W. McL. McKay, J. P. Leonard, S. A. Mims, Rev. A. Gilchrist, J. T. Gilmore, C. V. Guy, H. B. Sedberry, Samuel Mims, Joshua Whaley, A. M. Campbell, A. J. Erambert, C. D. Nixon, J. W. Hawley, David Anderson, E. W. Burge, W. T. Frizell, F. Moore, F. T. Ward, J. H. Pearce, H. Leete, T. W. Blake, Dr. M. M. Troy, B. Rose, Jno. McCaskill, J. M. Stedman, T. R. Murphy, A. A. McKethan, E. Fuller, J. Waddill, Jr., J. B. Walton, A. G. Stacy, J. K. Warden, Jno. McDonald, D. R. Bell, Chas. T. Gardner, Mark Russell, Rev. B. English, Waddill Cade, Wm. McLaurin, H. H. Potter, Dan'l Sutherland, Chas. S. Johnson.

From Harrisonburgh.—John C. Blocker, S. R. Hawley, A. Horn, Thos. Sessoms, D. Gaddie.

From Greensborough.—John W. Lanthicum.

From Davidson College.—J. M. N. Baker, Wm. McNeill.

From Rockingham, Richmond County.—Rev. J. B. Anthony, Rev. Arch'd Baker, Capt. Malcom L. Douglass.

From Anson County.—Dr. Wm. L. Terry, Jas. L. Terry.

From Raleigh.—J. E. Lumsden, John Smith, P. McGowen, Jno. R. Harrison, Thos. J. Whitaker.

From Onslow County.—Dr. J. G. Wallace.

From Mt. Harmony, Richmond County.—Alex'r Martin.

From Pleasant Hill, Chatham County.—Wm. Albright, Esq., Capt. Malcom Murchison, Riley Way.

From Carteret County.—Rev. Wm. J. Langdon.

From Wilmington.—H. L. Holmes.

From Randolph County.—J. P. Coe.

From Philadelphas Society, Robeson County.—Rev. A. Smith, J. B. McCallum.

On motion of E. Fuller, Esq., a Committee of Five was appointed to recommend the number and names of Officers for this Convention, when Col. Samuel T. Hawley, Dr. J. G. Wallace, Dr. W. L. Terry, Rev. Wm. J. Langdon, and J. E. Lumsden, Esq., were appointed said Committee, who, after retiring for a short time, reported that the Officers of this Convention consist of one President, three Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries, and recommended the following as suitable persons for said Officers:

For President, WM. ALBRIGHT, Esq.
1st Vice President, Rev. J. B. ANTHONY.
2d " " Rev. D. SMITH.
3d " " H. LEETE, Esq.
Secretaries, T. W. BLAKE and W. McL. McKAY.

Which Report was received, and the gentlemen above named unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. C. V. Guy, a Committee, consisting of one member from each Delegation, was appointed to draught Resolutions and prepare other business for the consideration of the Convention; when the Chair appointed Alex'r Martin, Rev. Wm. J. Langdon, Wm. McNeill, J. B. McCallum, M. L. Douglass, Dr. J. G. Wallace, Jno. R. Harrison, Malcom Murchison, S. R. Hawley, James L. Terry, and Col. S. T. Hawley, said Committe. And while the Committee was absent, it was proposed that the Convention receive Reports, either written or verbal, from the different Societies throughout the State, when Mr. E. Fuller reported in behalf of the Fayetteville, Harrisonburg, Rockfish, Beaver Creek, and Langdon Societies, all located in this county; Mr. J. E. Lumsden from Raleigh; Mr. Albright from Chatham; Mr. Lanthicum from Greensborough; Dr. Terry from Anson; Mr. J. M. N. Baker from Davidson College. A Letter was then read from the Society at Beaufort, furnishing interesting Statistics in regard to that Society; after which, the Secretary read a truly spirited letter from Wm. Peck, Esq. of Raleigh.

On motion of Mr. A. G. Stacy, the Secretary was requested to reply to the Letters from Mr. Peck and the Beaufort Society; when the Committee above referred to appeared, and reported the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, ardent spirits are exhilerating, not refreshing—exciting, not nourishing, to the human system, and that the use of them is injurious.

2. That the effects of intemperance are not confined to men as individuals, but greatly augment our social, civil, political evils.

3. That the establishment of Temperance Societies on the total abstinence principle, is indispensable to the purity of our institutions and the perpetuity of civil liberty.

4. That we regard moderate drinking as a practice fraught with the most pernicious consequences, since it is the cause of much, if not all the evils of intemperance; affords the greatest obstacle to the complete triumph of the principles of total abstinence; and its blighting effects upon society are felt in proportion to the integrity and respectability of those who indulge in it.

5. We, the delegated friends of Temperance, from various parts of the State convened, feeling it our duty at all times, but more especially on an occasion like this, to exert our influence in impeding the progress of immorality and distress throughout the land, and convinced from experience and observation of the efficacy of our Pledge to accomplish what it proposes, do most cheerfully and cordially recommend it to the consideration of all.

6. We further recommend, that this Convention meet to-night at 7 and to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

After which the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.

After prayer from the Rev. Dr. Smith, the Convention was ably and eloquently addressed by the worthy President, Dr. Wm. L. Terry, and Mr. John Lanthicum, when the Pledge was presented to the congregation, and eighteen members obtained. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock on Friday, 23d inst.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. Gilchrist.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Langdon, Dr. Wm. L. Terry was added to the Committee to suggest business for the Convention, and the Committee retired.

In the mean time, on motion of Mr. James L. Terry, the Convention expressed its willingness to receive any reports from such Societies as had not furnished a report. Whereupon Mr. J. P. Coe presented a Report from the Randolph Society, which was received and ordered to be on file.

On motion of T. W. Blake, this resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. J. R. Harrison offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That when this Convention shall have concluded its session, it adjourn to meet in Raleigh on the 24th December, 1844.

On motion of Mr. Leete, the Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Leete, the resolution laid on the table this forenoon, was taken up.

The Rev. Mr. Langdon moved the following amendment: "and that we recommend the adoption of more efficient means for the advancement of the Temperance Cause." So that the resolution, with amendment, should read as follows:

Resolved, That we regard moral suasion as insufficient to reform a portion of our fellow-citizens, and that we recommend the adoption of more efficient means for the advancement of the Temperance cause.

After several interesting Addresses on this resolution, *pro* and *con*. it was thought advisable, (at the suggestion of Dr. A. Smith,) to adopt the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That in addition to moral suasion, the next State Temperance Convention be requested to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature of this State to adopt more efficient enactments for the suppression of Intemperance.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Langdon, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a suitable person to prepare a Pamphlet advocating the cause of Temperance, for general circulation in this State.

The President appointed the Rev. W. J. Langdon.

At the request of the Convention, Mr. J. W. Lanthicum favoured them with a few appropriate verses on Intemperance.

The Pledge was then presented to the Ladies, and the names of three of them obtained.

On motion, the House adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment—the President in the Chair. The meeting was opened with Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Colton.

Judge Potter introduced to the Convention Mr. H. L. Holmes, as a Delegate from the Society in Wilmington. Mr. Holmes made a very encouraging verbal report of the Society he represents, which report was warmly received.

Mr. J. H. Cook submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That Major Leonard and Mr. E. Fuller be requested to wait on gentlemen in attendance, to afford them an opportunity to aid in defraying the expenses of this Convention.

On motion of Judge Potter, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention tender their sincere thanks to the Trustees of this Church, for the use of this House during the session of the Convention.

On motion, Mr. J. E. Lumsden, of Raleigh, rose and addressed the Convention in a chaste and elegant manner, convincing all, that he was fully prepared to do justice to the subject and occasion.

Mr. Lumsden was followed by the Rev. William J. Langdon, who depicted in the most animated and startling language, the evils of Intemperance; and proved conclusively, that there were just and laudable reasons for calling the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Langdon was succeeded by John W. Lanthicum, Esq. of Greensborough, who occupied the attention of the audience a short time with a few highly entertaining and witty remarks, giving evidence of an original mind, and a most happy tact in his appeals to the ladies.

Rev. Simeon Colton followed, and with his usual solidity conveyed to the Convention a truly interesting and useful statistical account of the number and extent of Stills in this State, and by a relative comparison with those in other States, revealed the painful fact, that in this respect we stand first on the list.

The meeting was finally addressed by Judge Potter, whose remarks, though brief, were not without effect,—for, apart from his deliberate and graceful delivery, his ideas were clothed in language the most courteous and persuasive, calculated to impart renewed zeal to the friends of the cause.

On motion of Major Cook, the Pledge was presented to the ladies and gentlemen, whereupon the names of 29 were annexed.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. Langdon, and adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the privilege we have enjoyed, of assembling ourselves together as Delegates of this Convention; and that we deem an Annual State Temperance Convention of great importance to the advancement of the Temperance cause.

On motion of Rev. S. Colton, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegates to this Convention are truly gratified to learn, that the Proprietors of all the Hotels in this town have dispensed with the use of a bar in their houses; and that they deem this an example worthy of imitation in all public houses.

On motion of P. McGowan,

Resolved, That the Editors of each of the papers published in this town be furnished with a condensed copy of the proceedings of this Convention, and requested to publish the same.

Major J. H. Cook, (President of the Fayetteville Temperance Society,) addressed a few very appropriate remarks to the Delegates from abroad, tendering to them the thanks of the Society he represented, for the zeal they had manifested by their presence and participation in the business of the Convention, and also wishing them a safe and pleasant journey home.

On motion of Judge Potter, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Officers for their promptness and fidelity.

After prayer by the Rev. Bond English, the Convention adjourned, to meet in Raleigh on the 24th of December, 1844.

WM. ALBRIGHT, *Pres't.*

T. W. BLAKE, W. McL. McKAY, } *Sec'ys.*

Intemperance.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Picayune tells the following story of a playful attack made upon Mr. Greely, the editor of the New York Tribune:—

"To-day, Johnson, the working editor of the National Intelligencer, was sitting on one of the sofas in the House of Representatives, when Greely came up and took a seat beside him. 'I can't associate with you, Horace,' says Johnson, 'because I understand you *eat like a brute and drink like a* [illegible] off in good humor, but not at all denying the fact, that his regimen is that of an anchorite."

Suicide of Gov. Reynolds.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Monday, 12th inst:

News reached here yesterday evening, by the Fulton and St. Charles stage, that Gov. Thos. Reynolds, of Missouri, on Friday morning [illegible] in his room, shot himself with [illegible] several hours afterwards and expired. The news, we believe, may be relied upon, as it comes by a letter written by Mr. Baker the author of "Theodorick Hunter," Fulton. The Governor's health [illegible] for some time past, and he has been [illegible] the possession of spirits, so on [illegible] apprehensions of a return [illegible] possession of spirits and finally did [illegible] and him to the [illegible] and will bring us the particulars. [illegible] the above was written, [illegible] on the jar [illegible] Fulton: [illegible] committed [illegible] through the head, with [illegible] ...ed

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FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Hibernia arrived at Boston early on Monday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th instant, being nineteen days later than our last accounts.

The most important news brought by this arrival is that relating to the condition of the foreign cotton market. It will be observed by the extracts which we publish below that the price of cotton had again advanced, and that the sales for the week ending the 2d instant had reached the astonishing quantity of 109,500 bales, exceeding in amount the sales for any similar period since the first introduction of the cotton trade. The larger part of these sales consisted of American descriptions, and more than half was taken on speculation. The sales for the five weeks ending on the 3d instant reached the amount of 355,000 bales, against 127,000 during the corresponding period of last year. As an evidence of the extent to which speculation has been carried, and is still likely to be carried, the Liverpool Times avers that a single capitalist in the market had £800,000 to invest in the staple! The Manchester spinners had become alarmed, and purposed holding a meeting of the trade on the 6th instant with a view to a discussion of the subject, in order to endeavor to effect a counter movement.

Willmer and Smith's "European Times" says of the Oregon question "that the British Government has given the new ambassador who has gone to Washington to succeed Mr. Fox full powers to settle this bone of contention, which, had it been allowed to remain much longer in dispute, would have proved a constant source of irritation, perhaps of speedy collision between the two Governments. The Presidency of Mr. Tyler will be memorable at least for putting an end to the unseemly squabbles arising out of the Northeastern and the Oregon territory disputes." It is also said that a correspondence is going on between Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Everett on the same subject, and that our Minister has had several interviews with his Lordship in relation thereto at the foreign office.

The British Parliament was opened with the usual ceremonies on the 1st instant, on which occasion Queen Victoria attended in person and read the speech, which was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor.

The papers announce the death of Sir Francis Burdett and of his lady; of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, father of Prince Albert; of the Archduchess Maria Caroline, eldest daughter of the Austrian Duke Reynier, Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom; she was in her 23d year, and was about to be married to the Prince de Carignan, eldest son of the King of Savoy; of the Marquis of Hastings, son of the Lord Rawdon of our Revolutionary war.

Under the belief that no change would take place in the British tariff in relation to bread-stuffs, United States and Canadian wheat had advanced 2 to 3d. per 70 pounds, with an increased demand. Flour had advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel, but the demand was limited. In tobacco and American provisions no material changes had taken place.

In London the complaints of capitalists were as great as ever. Loans had been made "on call" at 1½ per ct. per annum.—Money was as cheap as before, and the stock of bullion in the Bank had reached £15,000,000, which is a greater sum than it ever contained before.

The State Trials in Ireland.—The State Trials commenced at Dublin on Monday, the 15th ultimo, which day was marked by a greater degree of excitement than usual. The Lord Mayor's state carriage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court, and was accompanied by a procession which formed at Mr. O'Connell's house in Merrion square. Arrived at the Court of the Queen's Bench, the doors of which were besieged from an early hour, they were taken leave of by their admirers with hearty plaudits.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—The cotton market has been exceedingly animated throughout the week, speculators having received a fresh impulse from the excitement prevailing in the United States. The transactions exceed, by nearly 10,000 bales, the largest week's business previously known, and the market closed with great firmness, at ¼d. per lb. advance on last week's quotations of American. The sales of the week amount to 109,570 bales, including, on speculation, 56,000 American, 1,500 Egyptian, 2,600 Pernam, 1,200 Bahia, 1,600 Maranham, and 21,300 Surat. Uplands 4¾ a 6¾d, (equal to 9 to 12 cents.)

February 3.—A half holyday is now observed in our commercial markets on Saturday, to which may be attributed the comparatively small sales of to-day. The trade remains unchanged in spirit, the same firm feeling exists, and prices remain as quoted yesterday. 7,000 bags have met with buyers, including 2,000 taken by speculators, and the sales, with the exception of 200 Surat and 40 Egyptian, consist of American, at 5¾d. to 6¾d.

The advance in prices since Friday, the 26th ult., may be quoted ¼d. to ½d. per lb. on American, and ¼d. on Surats, and nearly all other descriptions.

During the week ending January 12th, the sales of cotton were 46,350 bales—33,250 of them on speculation; of this amount 23,400 were American, at an advance of ¼d on previous rates. Week end[illegible] sales of which [illegible] American, taken on speculation 61,000 [illegible] at a further advance of ¼d. per pound. Week [illegible] February 26, sales of 42,780 bales—31,180 of [illegible] American, 18,500 on speculation; prices were [illegible] Week ending February 2d, market greatly [illegible] with sales of 109,560 bales, 84,260 of which [illegible] on speculation—of the sales 74,100 were American, at an advance of ⅛ a ¼d. on American within a week. The total sales for four weeks were 291,190 bales; of this number 198,370 bales were to speculators. The sales of American amounted to 195,220 bales, and the closing prices were at 5¾ to 6¾ per [illegible]. The stock of American on the 2d inst. was [illegible] 50 bales, against 323,760 bales at the same [illegible]

[illegible] General Jackson for [illegible] The General has [illegible] public crib, and proba[illegible] the People's money [illegible]ad, Gen. [illegible] to be hop[illegible]st draft upon the treasu[illegible] as this is the second time the [illegible] pact him—first by the people [illegible]ans, and now by an act of Con[illegible] *Baltimore Patriot.*

[illegible]g machine is now being exhibited [illegible] York. We know several *married* [illegible] whom a *talking machine* is no nov[illegible] *Pic.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE QUESTION DECIDED.

The question of the right of the members of the House of Representatives, elected contrary to law, to hold their seats in that body, having been decided in their favor by the House, the members thus elected will retain their seats, the Constitution and the Law to the contrary notwithstanding. The question, however, though thus decided, is not settled, but will be appealed from to the tribunal of the People, concerning whose judgment thereupon we cannot allow ourselves to entertain a doubt.

Of the merits and constitutionality of the law of the last Congress, which the House of Representatives has ridden over and trodden in the dust, we have already heretofore delivered our opinion, with the grounds of it; and on that head we have nothing to add.

But a doctrine has been set up during the debate on this question, and has been made the ground of decision against the law, which, although not entirely new—for we have before now seen and felt it in the Government—is not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but has been signally condemned and reprobated by the highest judicial tribunal of the country. We refer to the pretension set up for the House of Representatives, under its power to judge of the elections and returns of its own members, of a rigit to go beyond the law under which an election has been held, and decide upon the degree in which the law is to be obeyed or disobeyed; in other words (assuming the judicial function) to pay regard and respect to only so much of any law as suits its pleasure. This is the very power claimed for the Executive and acted upon under the Administration of Gen. Jackson, viz. that the President is bound to obey the Constitution of the United States only as he chooses to understand it, and to obey the laws only as he chooses to expound them. As did the Executive then, so does the House of Representatives now, take upon itself to act independently of the law, under the assumption, groundless and preposterous as it is, of a right on its part to determine, not whether the requisitions of law have been complied with, but whether or not those requisitions of law are precisely conformable to the Constitution *as the House chooses to understand it.*

This is Nullification, with a witness; Nullification of a new order; Nullification, by one branch of Congress, of a law passed by both branches and approved by the President, and which no less authority than that of the House of Representatives, Senate, and President *united* can repeal, nor any less authority than that of the Supreme Court of the United States judicially annul.

The power conferred upon each House of Congress, under which this right to *nullify laws* is claimed, and has now been exercised—that is to say, the power to "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," most plainly was never intended to confer upon either House the authority to *repeal a law*, or to *nullify* a law, by assuming that a law is void. The power conferred upon each House by this decision is, on the contrary, but a mere ministerial power, precisely the same as every sheriff or judge of an election has and exercises, *to apply the law* as it stands on the statute-book; a power given to each House only to protect itself against errors or frauds and false returns, which may have been committed or escaped correction by the returning officers aforesaid; and any exercise of authority beyond that obvious limit to the power of each House, is an arrogation by that House of power not belonging to it, being the province of another department of the Government.

The decision which has been made, however, by the House, will be submitted to for the present, because submission to it is a lesser evil than immediate resistance might prove to be. But the time will come when this decision will be revised, and reversed. It is a decision which cannot stand, because it is not only against law, but contrary to common sense.

The question involved in this decision is so very plain, that it may be safely left to the sober judgment of the body of the People. They will answer, we doubt not, in very intelligible terms, through their Representatives in the next Congress, that they are opposed to the doctrine of Nullification in every form, and quite as much to Nullification of the Laws of the United States by a single branch of Congress as by a single State of the Union.

Rhode Island Democracy.—The Loco Focos of the Rhode Island Legislature have presented a memorial to Congress, by the hands of a member from New Hampshire, (Mr. Burke,) protesting against the Proclamation of the President in the Dorr rebellion, and advocating all the treasonable designs and efforts of Gov. Dorr. The House referred this memorial to a Select Committee of five members, on motion of the member who presented it. Are the Loco Focos of the House of Representatives disposed to defend the Rhode Island treason? If so, we hope they will show their hands at once. The majority in the House of Representatives in doing what they have done, have done that already which gives the American people a good insight into the principles of Loco Focoism in this country. Who or what is safe when a revolution so utterly treasonable as that of Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, finds nearly a whole party practically defending it in the popular branch of Congress? We hope Mr. Burke will report upon this memorial, and as early as possible.—*New York Express.*

The present may not be an improper time to review the members of the Cabinet of Mr. Tyler. There have been three Heads to the State Department,—Messrs. Webster, Legare and Upshur,—three Attorney Generals,—Messrs. Crittenden, Legare and Nelson,—four Heads of the War Department,—Messrs. Bell, Spencer, Porter and Wilkins,—four Heads of the Navy,—Messrs. Badger, Upshur, Henshaw and Gilmer,—three Heads of the Treasury Department,—Messrs. Ewing, Forward and Spencer, and two Heads of the Post Office Department,—Messrs. Granger and Wickliffe. Ere long there may be two or three more changes, but, already offices which in ordinary times would have been filled by five or six persons, have been occupied by NINETEEN. All this has occurred in less than three years, and the example is without a parallel in the history of the Government. All of the members of the Harrison Cabinet are alive, but not one of them could retain office long under the administration of Mr. Tyler, and all of them, therefore, were compelled to abandon their places. Mr. Tyler was elected by the same mass of the Whigs of the Union that elected General Harrison. He was opposed as strongly also by the whole body of the Loco Focos as General Harrison was opposed. He found upon the death of General Harrison, a Whig Cabinet in office, and he has one now around him, heartily and entirely opposed to the very party which gave him the office he holds.—*New York Express.*

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 16.

I regret to say that a fatal duel was fought this morning near Saratoga, over on the Virginia Line. The parties were Mr. Julian May, of no profession, son of old Dr. May, and Mr. Joseph Cochrane, brother of Mr. Cochrane, Chief Clerk of the War office. They fought with rifles, and almost ere the word "fire" was given, Cochrane was shot dead. They had quarrelled about dancing with some lady at the Assembly Rooms; had been reconciled; then met last night at a billiard room; played till 5 o'clock this morning, when they again quarrelled. Cochrane called May a liar and coward. May went out—sent a challenge—they fought, and in four hours Cochrane was dead.

The seconds in the duel are named to be Mr. Pooler, of Alabama, and a Mr. Ashe, of somewhere. Oh, how much have they to answer for! Poor young Cochrane had been brought up by his brother, the Chief Clerk of the War Office, who sent him to study medicine at Charlotte Hall, Prince George Co., Md. He had just graduated, with high honors. He was not 20, and said to be only 18. Young May has been literally a lounger about town, doing nothing for some time. He is 25. They fought with rifles, fifty yards apart. At the word "One" May fired; the ball entered Cochrane's forehead, and killed him instantly. His brother has also brought up two sisters, amiable young ladies, who have to mourn this loss. It is a horrid murder.

Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

The Tariff on Clothing.—The Tariff on ready made clothing is, we believe, 50 per cent.—one of the highest duties there is—and which, we suppose, will be complained of as an example of the tyranny of a Protective Tariff. Well, we happened the other day to see the advertisement of a London tailor, and marked the prices he fixed to a broadcloth suit, and the result was, that if the tariff did not lay that duty, we could import our clothes ready made cheaper than we get them here—provided the foreigners do not raise their price as soon as they get the market.

Now, this is a first rate free trade fact. 'Why,' says Mr. Free Trader, 'you ought to buy where you can buy cheapest. You can do that in London, and you ought to buy there. The tariff is a tyrant, and interferes with you.'

Very well. Carry it out. Take off the tariff, and we DO buy in London. What is to become of the journeymen tailors and sewing women? We should like to hear their opinion on the subject. We do not believe they desire to be turned into the street without employment. But if they do, we are verily of opinion that it is best to have our clothes MADE AT HOME! What do YOU think, neighbors? DO YOU believe it is best to buy our coats, hats and jackets in London? If you DO NOT, then you cannot go with the Locofocos. They want to buy CHEAP, and they sell coats and shoes cheaper in London than they do here!

Cincinnati Chronicle.

Kanawha Salines.—We find the following in the last Kanawha Republican:

"We have said before that the subterranean wonders of the upper Kanawha valley were not half explored, and every day proves that there are not only mysteries but treasures of wealth, of which the preceding generation had no conception. When, a year or so ago, Mr. Tompkins turned the gas that forced up water under the kettles to aid in converting the brine into salt, thereby saving one half of the fuel, it was thought to be a vast stride in the march of improvement and discovery, but now Messrs. Warth and English, at their new furnace, have actually obtained the Irishman's desideratum in the proposed purchase of two stoves—*they save all the fuel.* The gas has sufficient power to force a column of water, three inches in diameter, from the depth of a thousand feet to the height of about fifty feet above the surface of the earth. It is then turned under the furnace, ignited, and boils the water till it is brought to the state for crystalization, and then conveyed to the cisterns for evaporation, generates the steam that passes through the cisterns, and produces the heat that carries on the process of evaporation. Thus 350 bushels of salt of the first quality are made per day, without one particle of other fuel than the gas. At these works but one cistern is yet erected, and they are able to use only one half of the water that is forced up; another is in progress of erection; when completed, all the water will be used; and 70 or 80 barrels of salt manufactured daily, without coal, wood, or the rays of the sun.

The Truth will out.—It is stated in a report of Mr. Phelps's speech in the Journal of Commerce of yesterday, that "the flour used for *starch* in *sizing* in Massachusetts, was equal to the amount of flour taken from us by England.

A Repudiating State.—The Governor of Mississippi, in his late annual address to the Legislature, states that only *one* out of *fifteen* of the white population of that State can read!

Every Chinese family keeps in the house a tablet on which are written the names of his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, before which incense is burnt, and the members of the family occasionally prostrate themselves. When the father of the family dies, his name is inserted on the table, and that of the great grandfather is taken away.

SPEECH OF B. WATKINS LEIGH,
At the late Virginia Convention.

We should like to have heard the Speech of Mr. Leigh, of which the following account is given by the Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, who was present, did hear it, and has most graphically described it:

"Prior to the adjournment of the Convention, on Friday night, Mr. Leigh delivered one of the most splendid speeches—his Valedictory Address—to which I have ever had the good fortune to listen. In the course of it, he sketched the peculiarities of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Van Buren with the pencil of a master, and gratified the immense audience with personal reminiscences of each, in scenes in which he had been personally an actor. To Mr. Clay he ascribed the highest qualities of statesmanship, talents, genius, virtue, firmness, decision, moderation, and magnanimity. Of Mr. Calhoun he spoke in terms of mingled severity and praise, as a man of the highest order of intellect, and of the utmost purity of private character, destroyed, as Lucifer was, by an inordinate and boundless ambition. Mr. Van Buren he described as a sort of *characterless* man—as one who had won the highest distinction without extraordinary merit, but who had not been hurled from his elevated position without fault; as a man of strong and vigorous, but of unimproved and perverted mind. I do him injustice, however, by attempting to copy his glowing portraits with my untutored pencil. Referring to the exciting scenes which grew out of the Nullification controversy, and to Mr. Clay's active and fortunate agency in adjusting that angry and portentous collision between the Federal Executive and a sovereign State, he said that to Mr. Clay's assertions Messrs. Calhoun, Hayne, and Hamilton were indebted for their escape from the halter; for Gen. Jackson had declared that he knew the remedy, and the only remedy, for Nullification, and that was the death, by hanging, of these, the three most prominent of the South Carolina agitators; and, he added, Gen. Jackson was not a man to forfeit his word in such a matter as this. He illustrated this remark by an anecdote drawn from the Peninsular war: Sir Thomas Picton, one of the fiercest of the British commanders, having a desperate enterprise on hand requiring both secresy and despatch, ordered a commissary to provide, within a given time and at stated points, a certain amount of provisions necessary for his troops use on their forced march. The commissary declared that it was utterly *impossible* to comply with the order. "Very well," said Sir Thomas Picton, "impossible or not, if the rations are not ready at the time and place when they are called for, I will hang you upon the next tree." The commissary, alarmed for his safety, went to the Duke of Wellington, and informed him that Sir Thomas had given him an order which it was impossible to comply with, and that he had declared if this impossibility were not accomplished he should be hung. "Are you sure Sir Thomas said so?" asked the Duke. "There is no doubt of it," replied the trembling commissary. "Then," said the Duke, "I would advise you to do it, for I know no man who is more faithful to his promises in such cases, than Sir Thomas Picton." "And I know of no man," added Mr. Leigh, "who in such matters was more likely to keep his word than Gen. Jackson." He then drew a vivid picture of the consequences which would have followed the first act of bloody violence perpetrated at that eventful period in the history of the country. It would have been the immedicable wound. From the very ashes of the slain would have been lighted a fire which would have wrapped this whole continent in a blaze, and e'en in our ashes live our wonted fires." Of the very many whom I have heard speak of Mr. Leigh's closing Address, I have not seen one who did not pronounce it the most interesting which he had ever heard from any man, on any occasion."

Fires.—On Thursday morning last, about sun-rise, the Whig office was discovered to be on fire. By the timely exertions, however, of the firemen, the flames were extinguished without material damage.

On Friday morning, just before day-break, a fire broke out in the turpentine sheds belonging to John Myers, which were entirely consumed together with the greater part of their contents, consisting, chiefly, of about 1600 barrels turpentine and 50 odd bales cotton. Loss about $5,000, $2,000 of which falls on Mr. Myers.

Washington N. C. Whig.

American Ingenuity.—It is stated in the American that Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, together with Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia, have secured the contract—the largest of the kind ever made in the world—for furnishing locomotives and burden cars for the railroad now constructing in Russia, between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The road will be about four hundred miles long, the number of locomotives to be built is one hundred and SIXTY-two, with tenders for each; and the number of burden cars is five thousand three hundred, together with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed.

The cost will be upwards of four millions of dollars—the contract stipulating that the whole is to be manufactured in Russia, for which purpose extensive facilities have been afforded, the workshops being granted free of rent, the pay of the workmen to be no higher than that which they have been in the habit of receiving, and a judicious system of police established to protect the works. This is strong and gratifying evidence that the talents and ingenuity of our countrymen are properly appreciated abroad.

Good Style for an Editor.—A public controversy is now going on between a Mr. Stewart and the editor of the New York Courier, relating to a will made by the father of said Stewart, who was also the father of Mrs. Webb. Mr. Stewart, in charging Col. Webb with large indebtedness to his father's estate, asks—

"And why were not those advances returned?—Had not J. W. Webb the means? Let his mode of life during the whole period of his indebtedness give the answer. He was in the receipt at the time from the Courier and Enquirer, of the avowed income of some $20,000 above all expenses, and was living daily in a style unsurpassed by any gentleman in the city. In the winter, at his own magnificent dwelling in Carroll place, or, with a large family of children and servants, in the finest suits of rooms at the City Hotel or the Astor House; and in the summer at a beautiful country seat, his own purchase, surrounded by all the appointments and appliances of wealth and luxury, including a well filled cellar of the best choice and expensive wines, gardens and grounds of great extent and beauty, adorned by a conservatory of splendid exotics, while his barns, with stables for a breed of racehorses, were in like extravagance."

The Hon. Noah Noble, ex-Governor of the State of Indiana, died at his residence near Indianapolis on the 8th instant.

Stitches in a Shirt.—A young lady in Portsmouth, N. H., recently had the curiosity, while making it, to count the number of stitches in a shirt. They were as follows:

Sewing over and over,	4375
Felling,	3853
Hemming,	1961
Gathering,	760
Button holes,	853
Stitching,	2054
	15,026

Thus we see, at the price of 50 cents for making such a shirt, about three hundred stitches are taken for a cent.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

Clay Club.

THE next regular meeting of the Club will be held on Monday evening the 4th March, at 7 o'clock.

The following Note accounts for the non-appearance of Mr. Winslow's Address to the Clay Club:—

Edw'd J. Hale, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The favorable notice of my Address to the Clay Club of Cumberland, in your last week's paper,—the prompt and unanimous application to me, after its delivery, for a copy for publication,—the promise made by you to your readers, that this week's paper should contain the Speech, together with my willingness to aid the good cause in any and every way, taken together, would appear to lay me under a very strong obligation to prepare a copy for your very valuable paper.

I know well, however, that the Address contains little, if any thing new, that has not been better said by better men.

The Address was prepared, however, under the pressure of sickness in my family and much bodily weakness. A good deal of it was not written out, and more labor in preparing it for the press would be required than I am well able to undergo.

I hope, therefore, our friends will excuse this refusal to furnish a copy,—at all events, for the present,—with the declaration on my part, that all I can do they may at any time command.

With the expression of my thanks, and the obligation I am under to the members of the Club for their favorable opinion, allow me to sign myself,

Your friend and fellow Whig,
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1844.

The Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day was celebrated in this town by the Independent Company and Riflemen, who paraded and fired salutes in honor of the day.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The official report of the Proceedings of this Convention will be found on the preceding page.

THE MAILS.—It gives us pleasure to state, that within the last week, we actually received four mails in due time. This is a sign of waking up.

INVITED GUESTS.—At a late meeting of the Clay Club of Wake, at Raleigh, it was resolved to invite the following gentlemen, chiefly from other States, to meet Mr. Clay at Raleigh on the 12th of April next, viz:

Ex-Gov. E. B. Dudley and Hon. W. A. Graham, of N. C.; Hon. J. L. Pettigru, and Hon. W. C. Preston, of S. C.; Hon. B. W. Leigh, of Va.; Hon. J. M. Clayton, of Del.; Hon. J. Davis, of Mass.; Hon J. J. Crittenden, of Ky.; Ex-Gov. Gilmer, of Geo.; Hon. J. Sergeant, of Pa.; Hon. W. C. Johnson and Mr. McMahon, of Md.; Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Miss.

The late Election in Maryland has astonished every one, and utterly confounded the Locos. They see in it "the beginning of the end" of the great contest in which the country is so deeply interested. They well fear, that as Maryland has done, so will the country do—repudiate Locofocism, which better deserves that fate than any Mississippi bonds.

The Locos had complained, that the Whig Legislature had piled up a Locofoco majority of 1800 in one District. Yet even that District could not stand its ground. The Whigs captured the very citadel of "Democracy," and returned their candidate by a majority of 700. They had a decided majority in one of the other Districts, as laid out, but that too the Whigs overcame. A third District was nearly equally divided. The Whigs swept the whole, with a majority in the State of 4,793.

The Globe now says, that it never thought of Maryland being any thing but a Whig State—that it never even put it down as doubtful. But if we are not greatly mistaken it was only after the last Fall's Legislative election that the same Globe figured out a Locofoco popular majority.

A GOOD JOKE.—The Globe of the evening of the day after the late Maryland Election, says,—

"We think it proper to say to our friends, in conclusion, that our victory in Baltimore is not so overwhelming, in our opinion, as to authorize them to give up their organization. On the contrary, we think they should go on to organize as though they had been defeated; so that they may be able, at the coming election, to kill whigery so dead that it will not trouble the democratic party again during the nineteenth century. Whigery, at best, is worse than monarchy, and but little better than anarchy."

This is cool. Blair must have been fancying, or wishing, when he commenced this paragraph, that he was a Whig, exulting over a Glorious Whig Victory; and only woke up to his real condition, as Ikeller in chief, towards the close. By this time, we hope he has found out that it is not "Whigery," but Locofocoism, that is so dead.

The Post Office at Barnes' Bridge, Richmond county, N. C. has been discontinued. Stewartsville is the nearest Post Office.

Mr. Fox, the late British Minister, took leave of the President on Wednesday last, and Mr. Packenham presented his credentials as the successor. Both gentlemen, in brief addresses on the occasion, expressed the ardent wishes of their government for a continuance of peace and amity between the two countries, and their intention to do what lay in their power to maintain that relation. And the President very appropriately responded to these sentiments.

A GREAT FIRE.—Between 7 and 8,000 bales of Cotton were burnt in the New Orleans Cotton Press on the 11th inst. Loss about $300,000,—insured. The building, which was supposed to be the largest in the world, being 632 feet long by 308 wide, was damaged to the amount of about $25,000,—also insured.

SPRING.—To-morrow will be the last day of Winter, and the advent of the more pleasant season is already indicated by the budding of the Willow, and even the opening of the Peach blossom.

The frosts of another Winter have fallen—lightly as in the natural world we hope—upon the head of Age. The buds of another Spring are opening beautifully upon the brow of Youth. The class to which we belong may scarcely know whether to look back repiningly upon the imperfect fruits of the last, or hopefully to the promises of the coming Summer. To all, the changes from Season to Season are full of matter for reflection, which will force itself upon the mind, even amid the bustle of the world's business, and the restlessness of the world's pleasures.

TEXAS.—Late Texas papers, received at New Orleans, contain the rather startling intelligence, that the Senate of the United States had almost unanimously ratified a Treaty between Texas and the United States, by which Texas was to be annexed to this country.

The Texas papers appear to have credited the story, which is, of course, without foundation.

The Locofoco papers are highly indignant at the proposed journey of Mr. Clay through the Atlantic States, on his way home from New Orleans. They call him "a political missionary," and assert that "it is the first instance, and for the honor of the United States they hope the last, of a candidate for the Presidency travelling over the country soliciting votes." Not so fast, if you please, Messrs. Locofocos. Admitting, for argument's sake, only, that there is any thing objectionable in Mr. Clay's tour, it is very certain that Mr. Van Buren himself set the example.—That personage, as much a candidate for the Presidency as Mr. Clay, started from New York and went along the Atlantic coast to the extreme Southern city of the Union, and then "bushed it" along the Western borders back to New York,—certainly a much longer journey than Mr. Clay proposes, for it embraced nearly the whole extent of the Union, whilst Mr. Clay does not traverse half its extent. If we recollect aright, Mr. Van Buren visited New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois,—18 out of the 26 States. Mr. Clay's journey will extend through Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and possibly, though we are not certain, Maryland,—say 8 out of 26.

The difference between the Whigs and Locos on this subject is this: The Whigs did not abuse Van for his trip: They only laughed. They did not fear that he would captivate the affections or convince the judgments of the people.

The Locos *are* afraid that Mr. Clay will secure both. Hence their ill humor. It is no laughing matter with them. We already see symptoms of a general order to the faithful, to keep out of the way when Mr. Clay comes. The leaders are evidently afraid to trust the rank and file within sight and hearing of the great Orator, Statesman, and Patriot. Fortunately, there yet exists in human nature, a slight remnant of mother Eve's predominant trait, Curiosity,—to say nothing of a generous feeling of hospitality, which will sometimes burst forth, even in a Locofoco.

The Standard works itself up into a terrible passion about Mr. Clay's proposition in relation to the Veto power—a proposition, not to destroy that power, as the Locofocos generally assert, but simply to require a majority only, instead of two-thirds, of Congress, to pass a law after the President shall have vetoed it. The Standard swears by the Constitution "as a whole, without the subtraction of a single line, or the addition of a single letter." Perhaps the Editor has forgotten the numerous amendments which have already been made to that "sacred instrument." Perhaps he does not know that a radical defect in this "darling child of the American Revolution" led to the dangerous contest between Jefferson and Burr; and that the whole country united in displacing the defective feature. Perhaps he does not know that never a Session of Congress passes by without various amendments being proposed, not by Whigs only, but by Locofocos also. He may not know all this; but he does know, that a proposition by Mr. Clay affords a fair opportunity to defame him, notwithstanding the same Editor had lauded to the skies, the same Mr. Clay, long since that proposition was made.

We have no doubt that any one who lives ten years, will see these same Locofocos as actively engaged in favor of some amendment to the Constitution.

The Carolinian falsely represents the Observer as giving countenance to a rumor that Gen. Saunders was lately in Raleigh. The Observer did no such thing.

The learned Editor says, that Gen. Saunders never "*done*" the Editor of the Observer any harm. For once, we entirely agree with the Editor. His *assertion* is true; but he is so accustomed to having something false, that whilst telling a truth, he has *done* it in false grammar. It is true that Gen. Saunders never *done* us *no* harm, *no how;* but it was not for lack of will. He went from this place to Raleigh, last Summer, and put in circulation a falsehood in respect to the Editor of this paper, which we were fortunately enabled to prove was a falsehood, not only by his own admission, but by much more reliable testimony than his. He afterwards abused us on the stump because of the exposure of this and other tricks of his; but he never "*done*" us any harm thereby.

The North American Trust and Banking Company of New York, which failed some time ago, has given occasion to a most astounding exposure of fraud and villainy, as published by the Receiver appointed to wind up its affairs. It is said that it throws the U. S. Bank failure completely in the shade. Beers, a prominent Locofoco, was at its head. He is the same Beers who endeavored to break the Savannah Branch of the U. S. Bank, by collecting an immense amount of the notes of that Branch, to make a run upon it. The Mother Bank discovered the scheme before it was quite ripe for execution, and frustrated it by strengthening the Branch. It was supposed at the time, that he was instigated by the Administration of Gen. Jackson. Beers was then a wealthy Broker. More recently, he established this Trust and Banking Company, which, during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, became embarrassed, and was aided by a special government draft on the Collector of New York for a quarter of a million of dollars, which deposite relieved his Institution from its existing difficulty, but only postponed its failure.

The income of the Western Rail Road, from Boston to Albany, during the year 1843, was $595,210, of which $275,139 was derived from passengers, $275,696 from freight, $23,046 from mail and expresses, and $21,327 from interest of sinking fund. Its expenses were $283,826, interest on debt, $284,482, and balance added to sinking fund, $26,901.—The income exceeded that of 1842 by $61,194, nearly the whole of which was gained since the charges of freight and travel were reduced. This is an immense business.

It is worthy of remark, that during the suspension of steamboat navigation, in consequence of ice in the Sound, travellers from New York to Boston were compelled to resort to the old mode of travelling in stages, and that, besides the fatigue and loss of time, the fare was raised from $3 or $4, to $12 and $14.

The Editor of the Observer proposes to attend the ensuing Spring Terms of the Superior Courts of Anson and Richmond, where he hopes to meet his Subscribers, and other having business to settle with him.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 19th, after the unimportant morning business, Mr. Phelps concluded his speech on the Tariff.

On Tuesday, nothing important.

On Wednesday, the joint resolution of Mr. Tappan, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so as to limit the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts to seven years, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Tappan, made the special order for the second Monday of March next.

The bill to allow compensation, not exceeding $1000 a year, to each of the Pension Agents, was taken up, and opposed by Mr. Haywood, and supported by Mr. Henderson. It was laid by for the present. [The U. S. Bank did this service without charge; but having gotten rid of the monster, it is necessary to have the service done by 26 paid officers. This is what Mr. Haywood would call "gaining a loss."]

Mr. Bates of Mass. then spoke for two hours on the Tariff.

On Thursday, the Senate was occupied in debating Mr. Semple's resolution to give notice to Great Britain of the abrogation of the Treaty stipulation providing for the joint occupation of Oregon,—The object being to take exclusive possession of that Territory. Mr. Atchison supported and Mr. Choate opposed the resolution.

On Friday, the subject was resumed. Mr. Hannegan supported and Mr. Dayton opposed the resolution. And the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday, Mr. Campbell of S. C. spoke in favor of the 21st Rule.

Mr. Gilmer's resignation of his seat was received. And Mr. Goggin's memorial, contesting his seat, was, at Mr. Goggin's request, withdrawn, he preferring to submit the election to the people, now that Mr. Gilmer has relinquished the seat.

On Monday, Mr. Wilkins resigned his seat.

A vast number of petitions and memorials were presented,—among others by Messrs. Clingman, Deberry, Rayner and McKay.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the House adjourned from Monday to Wednesday, to enable the Members to visit the war Steamer Princeton. When Mr. Holmes made his motion, some one called for the yeas and nays; but the House would not stand it: the yeas and nays were refused. The members wanted to adjourn, but had not independence enough to face their constituents; and so they refused to put their names on the record.

On Wednesday, Mr. Wethered of Maryland took his seat.

Mr. Burt of S. C. spoke in favor of the 21st Rule.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed and sent to the Senate; and some action and debate was had on the Pension Appropriation Bill.

On Thursday, Messrs. Causin and Brengle, members from Maryland, took their seats.

Mr. Dellett of Ala. continued the debate in favor of the 21st Rule.

The day was chiefly spent on the Pension Appropriation Bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

On Friday, Mr. Rogers opposed the 21st Rule.—And then a large number of Private Bills were acted on.

On Saturday, Mr. Dromgoole modified his motion relative to the 21st Rule, still proposing to retain the Rule. The whole day was spent on the subject, and several motions to postpone, lay on the table, &c. were rejected by decided majorities.

THE CHINA MISSION.

Letters received from India by the late arrival at Boston from England give information that Mr. Fletcher Webster, Secretary to the China Mission, arrived at Bombay, in the Brig Antelope, on the 11th of November, after a passage of ninety-one days from Boston, without disaster or accident. Mr. Cushing, the Minister, met with some delay and hinderances in Egypt and at Aden; the English steamer in which he was having run aground. He arrived, however, at Bombay, in good health, on the 15th.

The Mission was treated with great respect by the Government (British) at Bombay. The troops turned out, with the Commanders of the Army and Navy at their head, to receive the Minister, and every honor was shown him.

The Mission proceeded with the United States squadron on the 20th of November for China.
National Intelligencer.

A great fire occurred at Canton, China, in October last, which destroyed about 1200 houses.

The State of Maryland having nobly vindicated her political faith in the results of the election of last week, we now turn with hope and confidence to Connecticut, the next State that has an opportunity of declaring, by her vote, her accession to the Whig standard, from which she has never departed except under the influence of apathy and temporary disgust, such as will no longer be suffered to benumb her faculties. Speaking of the prospect in Connecticut, the New York Courier & Enquirer says:

"The manifestations of the public feeling, the evidences of the public determination, are unmistakable. The people of the State have already exhibited full proofs of what they will do. Henry Clay will carry the State by a majority quite as large as Harrison carried it at the last Presidential election, and carry it with quite as much enthusiasm. Our accounts from every county warrant us in the assumption. We do not receive a paper from any part of Connecticut that does not furnish ample confirmation of what we say. Cities, towns, villages, hamlets, and neighborhoods are all alive in the glorious cause. Nothing can exceed the patriotism and energy of determination manifested in all quarters and on all occasions."

How can the "Standard" reconcile with the character of a *News*-paper, its omission to notice the Maryland Elections. Not one line appears in that print, from which its readers would ever know that an Election had been held in that State at all. Had the boot been on 'tother leg, how the Editor's chariot would have "thundered up Olympus!"—*Register.*

Clay Banner.—The "Wake County Clay Club" has just procured a very neat and appropriate Banner, and had it exhibited at the meeting of the Club, on Monday last. It was executed by Mr. Charles Frazier, of this City, a fine Painter and a true Whig. The Banner bears on one side of its ample fold these words: "Wake County Clay Club," with the noble sentiment expressed by Mr. Clay, "I had rather be *right*, than be *President*." On the reverse is found—"For President, Henry Clay—Honor to the man who has *twice* saved his country."
Raleigh Register.

The Globe complains that the Whigs, in electing Mr. Clay, will *sing* and *dance!*—It's "*good* to be *merry* as well as *wise*." Why not *sing* and *dance?* Better do that than to scold, and fret, and call hard names, and be in a bad humor!—*Alex. Gazette.*

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases:

By Ruffin, C. J., in den ex dem. Williams v. Burnett, from Martin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Crewsen v. Wall, in Equity, from Richmond, dismissing the bill without prejudice and with costs. Also, in McCaskill v. McBryde, in Equity, from Moore, directing decree according to the report. Also, in Parks v. Spurgin, in Equity, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error in the decree appealed from. Also, in Motley v. Jones, Anderson & Co., in Equity, from Caswell, dismissing the bill. Also, in McGee v. McGee, from Duplin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Skinner v. Skinner, from Gates, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hollowell v. Skinner, from Gates, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mock v. Wagoner, from Davidson, reversing the judgment, and directing the rule to be made absolute.

By Daniel J. in Worth v. Northam, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Miller v. Ellison, in Equity, from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Noble v. George, in Equity, from Lenoir, dismissing the Bill. Also, in Hall v. Gauze, in Equity, from Brunswick, directing an account.—*Raleigh Register.*

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in the Western part of North Carolina:

"We expect to "go it" here next Summer, for W. Graham, with heart and soul. Michael Hoke can't make a track here "in these diggins," amongst the Whigs. He will find that Graham will *trim* "his *kind-sights*" closer than did John M., in the glorious campaign of 1840. We like Mr. Hoke (or as the Locos say, Colonel,) as a Lawyer; but we abhor and abominate his political heresies. I will here hazard the assertion, (and you may mark it,) that he don't get one Whig vote out of fifty, in our glorious "Western Reserve." No, sir, she is not to be gulled and cheated out of her votes by Locofoco oratory and *laughing* stump speeches."—*Raleigh Register.*

Whig Prospects in New York.—There is not the slightest doubt, says the New York Courier, as to the spirit which is at work throughout the country, and especially in this state, on the subject of the ensuing election. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm that manifests itself in all quarters. The evidences of this feeling come to us from all quarters; and if we were to record them all, we should really find room for nothing else. The following paragraph from the Albany Evening Journal is selected, not for anything extraordinary in it, but as a specimen, and because it is the SHORTEST among a hundred others of similar character:

MAKE ROOM FOR OWEGO!

Owego, Feb. 13, 1844.

Friend Weed—The Whigs of Owego this day blew the Locofocos sky high. There is nothing left of them—we have literally 'expunged' them. Last town meeting they had near 100 majority, and there was no living with them: but this day we opened upon them the Whig cannonade, and about 2 P. M. they were seen wending their way to their hiding places—poor fellows! The name of Harry of the West is a mighty lever which Locofocoism cannot resist. Our Whig Supervisor is elected by 129 majority; Clerk 109; Justice 146; Collector 149. Glory enough for one day.

The Plebeian waxeth facetious. It says—

"The evident unpopularity of Clay, in all quarters, comes over his followers like an ague"?!

Yes, and they shake like a dog with a rabbit in his mouth. Witness Maryland.
Tribune.

Grand Salute of 264 Guns!—The Whigs of Baltimore, says the Washington Standard, agreeably to the recommendation of the Whig state central committee, fired yesterday a salute of one hundred guns, in honor of the late glorious Whig victory. The Whigs of the Thirteenth ward also fired a grand salute of 164 guns, that being the Whig majority which that ward gave in the recent election.

RECEIPTS OF U. S. REVENUE.

At the Port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 17, 1844.

Monday	$105,660	Thursday	$138,000
Tuesday	130,000	Friday	175,000
Wednesday	131,000	Saturday	133,000
Total, for 2d week in February			$812,000

Being at the rate of over $40,000,000 per year for this single port!

The aggregate Receipts of the Custom House in this City for the first seventeen days of February have been no less than $1,523,000! This is the way the 'Black Tariff' is destroying the Commerce and Revenue of the Country!—*Tribune.*

A Hero.—The bar was much amused by the following *billet*, which came to hand this morning and furnished by the Court:
Buffalo Gazette.

Buffalo Baracks, Febary 16t, 1844.

Judge H.

Dear Sir I hear that there is a young lady in jail and is sentanced to states prison for life and has got 12 days before she goes and if any boddy will marry her in that time she will get clear I will volunteer to marry her, if i can and i wish that the Judge would be so good as to see in it I am a soldier in the service of the united States I am in gard hous now for some slight offence you might send the constable up and git me and i will come and marry her and i will support her as far as it is in my power

I am dear sur your most obedient servant
G***** S*********

A Difficult Operation.—The Madisonian, commenting on some allegation in the Globe, says: "If it was by Mr. Benton, let him look down his throat into his own heart."

Handsome Merino Shawls are now manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Collecting.—The Knickerbocker tells the following:

A gentleman from New York, who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city, was about returning, when he found that one bill of $100 had been overlooked. His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added that, if it was collectable at all, a tall rawboned native, then dunning a lodger in another part of the room, would annoy it out of the man. Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account.

"Wall, Squire, 'taint muc' in try guess. I know the critter. You m queeze ile out of Bunker Mo ollect a debt out of him. give, supposin' I do try?"

"Well, sir, the bi —yes, I'll give you half if "Agreed." m in trying Some redit Boston, and in wak Treu ed his enterprising friend.

"Look here," said he, "I had c that bill of your'n. You see, I dog to a root, but for the first we use, not a bit. If he was home, wasn't home, I could get no satisfac says I, after going sixteen times, I'll down on the door-step, and I sot all the evening, and I began airly next m bout ten o'clock he gin in. He paid *I gin him up the acct.*"

The Lecture of Warren Winslow, Esq., last evening, before the Library Institute, was a rich treat to the large audience which the occasion called together. The subject was the philosophy of Sleep, and particularly the phenomena of Dreams. It is too metaphysical a subject for analysis in a newspaper paragraph, and so we will only remark, that Poetry and wit were liberally employed in aid of reason and argument in illustration of the Lecturer's theory, to the high gratification of the auditors.

Mr. Beardsley, a Locofoco Member of Congress, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New York. This creates another vacancy in Congress. Eleven vacant seats have been filled since the Session commenced, and every one by Whigs!

Mr. Choate has reconsidered his determination to retire from the Senate, and will retain his seat.

GREAT CONVENTION IN CONNECTICUT. The New York, and New England papers, generally, are full of the proceedings of the great Whig Convention held at Hartford on the 22d Feb. According to some accounts 15,000 persons were present. The lowest estimate we have seen places the number at 10,000. Mr. Morehead from Kentucky and other distinguished Whigs were present. This election will be carried almost by acclamation! Mark that! There is a spirit abroad which surpasses even that of 1840.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. Culbreth, Mr. FRANKLIN SNEAD, to Miss SUSAN CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Joshua Craddock, Esq., deceased,—all of Sampson county.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 11th instant, Dr. R. J. STEELE, Jr., to Miss ELIZABETH L. STEELE, only daughter of Thomas Steele, dec'd.

If she did *Steele* his heart from him,
And he was guilty too of *Steeleing*,
'Tis true that hardest metals can
At times, show signs of life and feeling.

And when their hearts this rapture felt,
And bow'd to Hymen, lowly kneeling;—
Declare that *Steele* itself can melt
To love. O, none will blame such *Steeling*.

DIED,

In the vicinity of this town, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. ANNABELLA PEARSON, the beloved consort of Major John Stokes Pearson, and daughter of Wm. H. Beatty, Esq. of Bladen, aged 34. The bereaved husband and four little children, (one only a few days old,) deeply as they and a large circle of relatives and friends mourn their loss,—grieve for the living, not for the dead. She had looked, without fear, upon the approach of death. She was enabled, by faith in the Redeemer at whose altar she had humbly bowed, and upon whose merits she had firmly placed her trust, to meet his touch calmly and peacefully. As sinking into a gentle sleep, with a sweet smile upon her lip, her soul took its flight from this world, which, though it had been a blessed one to her, is "not to be compared" to the glories of that in which it now reposes—in the bosom of its God.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., ELIZA JANE, infant daughter of Richard and Jane R. Pitts, aged 2 years. Also, on the 11th, JOHN ANDREW, infant son of Horace and Mary Jane Burr, aged 6 months and 5 days.

In Wake county, on the 27th December last, Mr. FREDERICK ROLLINS, aged 21 years, eldest son of Burrell Rollins, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 28.

Brandy, peach,	30 a 33		Lead, bar,	5 a 6	
Ditto. appic,	30 a 33		Mackerel, hf. bl.		$7 25
Bacon,	6½ a 7		No. 1,		
Beeswax,	25 a 27		Molasses,	25 a 30	
Butter,	10 a 15		Oats,	30	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80	
Coffee,	9 a 10		Nails, cut,	5½ a 6	
Cotton,	8¼ a 9½		Powder, keg,	$6	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20		Rags,	2	
Corn,	50 a 55		Sugar, brown,	8 a 10	
Copperas,	3 a 3¼		" Lump,	14	
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½		" Loaf,	14 a 15	
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½		Salt, (bushel.)	50 a 60	
Feathers,	20 a 25		Sack,	$2 a $2 25	
Flaxseed, $1 10 a $1 20			Tallow,	6 a 7	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tin, box,	$12½	
" dry,	10		Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3	
Iron,	4½ a 5		Wheat,	75 a 80	
Lard,	7 a 7½		Whiskey,	28 a 30	
Lime,	$1½ a $2		Wool,	12½ a 15	

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—There has been very little Cotton in market this week, and the article is rather dull.—Sales at 8¼ to 9½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 21.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 25 a 7 75; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 25 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains at $2, the rate of last week. Tar has been up to $1 since last report, but has declined again to 92 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A very large quantity of timber was disposed of yesterday and the day before, at prices ranging from 4 to 6 dls. Sales of lumber at the following rates; flooring boards at 7½ wide do. at 5½, scantling at 5. Sales of R. O. dressed hhd. staves, at 10 dls., and of W. O. bbl. rough at 14.

In bacon there have been transactions at 6½ hog round.

Lard has brought 7 cts. in bbls. and 7½ in kegs.

Rice is rather better; sales at 2¼ and 2½.

Corn is plentiful in market; selling from vessels at about 50 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—February 27.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 8 a 9¼; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 7¾ to 9½. At Augusta 8 to 9½; small sales.

At Columbus 7 to 9½. At Macon 7½ to 9.

At New Orleans, sales of 12,000 bales Cotton in three days at 7⅞ to 9½. Arrivals about 6,000 bales a day. Stock on hand, 225,930 bales.

At Charleston, Cotton 8½ to 10, principally 9¼ to 9½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,174,469 bales, against 1,523,854 last year.

New York Market, February 20.—The news by the Hibernia, so anxiously expected by all classes of merchants, has imparted new animation to trade, and will no doubt have an important eff upon most branches of business. Now comes, however, the struggle between the Manchester cotton spinners, and the cotton speculators, which is already begun, we see by the Manchester papers, and upon which depends whether many men in the speculation are made very rich or very poor.

New York, February 22.—*Cotton*—The sales yesterday were about 1000 bales, and to-day about the s quantity. The news has not had that favorable uence on the market. Buyers so far have had a trifling advantage. The fact is holders here are a little disappointed; they expected a larger advance.

The Express of Saturday last mentions a great m Cotton, principally through two brokers. angements were made for the shipment usand bales, and at prices a shade below the previous day; in consequence of these holders are a little firmer; and sales on 0 bales, at previous quotations—that is, fore the arrival of the Steamer.

MUSIC.

ARIETY of Songs, Marches, or the ano, just received by

HALE.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 14.—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Edward Adams from New York, Eliza Messerole from do., Jonas Smith from do., David Rogers from do. 17.—Brig Metamora from Charleston; Schr. Sarah from Charleston. 18.—Schr. D. B. Keeler from Barbadoes. 19.—Brig Levant from Guadaloupe; Schrs. George & William from Martinique, Eveline from Fair Haven, Mass., Manumit from Washington, N. C.

CLEARANCES.

February 14.—Brig Fox for Guadaloupe; Br. schr. Four Brothers for Barbadoes. 16.—Schr. Peru for New Orleans. 17.—Br brig Ann for Liverpool; Schrs. Eliza Messerole for New York, Lygonia for Guadaloupe. 20.—Schrs. Jonas Smith for N. York, Samuel Ingham for do., Corinna for Charleston, David Rogers for do., Edward Adams for St. Domingo. 21.—Brig Belle for New York, Br. brigs Only Son for Barbadoes, Mariner for Liverpool.

THE Washington Temperance Society will meet on Friday Evening for the election of Officers. All the members will please attend.
Feb'y 27, 1844.

OATES'S INTEREST TABLES.

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.

Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.

Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd,
E. J. HALE.

ALCOHOL,

LOG WOOD, Nutgalls, Blue Vitriol, Gum Shellac, Glue, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Pumice Stone, Copperas,—for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Also, Russia and American Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Oxalic Acid, Pearlash, and Salts of Tartar.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Nancy Downer and others, vs. George Stapleton and wife and others.
Petition for sale of Moses.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, George Stapleton and Margaret his wife, Joseph Downer, James Miller and Jane his wife Francis Brower and Mary his wife, and John Downer, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in the case, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1844.
N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 75] 95-8w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

James M. Waddill vs. Thomas Coppedge.

Original Attachment, levied on the undivided interest of Thomas Coppedge in the following Negro Slaves, viz: Sarah, Maria, Cherry, Charlotte, Lewis, Esther, Hester, Green, Eli, Frank, Henderson, Mike, Harriet, Malinda, Emeline, Rebecca, Richmond, Mary, Lucy, Diana, Rachael, Harry, Patience, Albert, Ausburn, Phillis, and Dick.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Coppedge, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the Property levied on condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1844.
N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 95-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

WATCHES,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)
New York, Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-8m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambries; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Also, a variety of
China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8 and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and [illegible] leave Warsaw on [illegible]
[illegible]
North and South [illegible]
Fayetteville.

[illegible] Hanging [illegible]
[illegible]
PAUL & WILL[illegible]

LAND.

[illegible] for sale [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] NAMES,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]